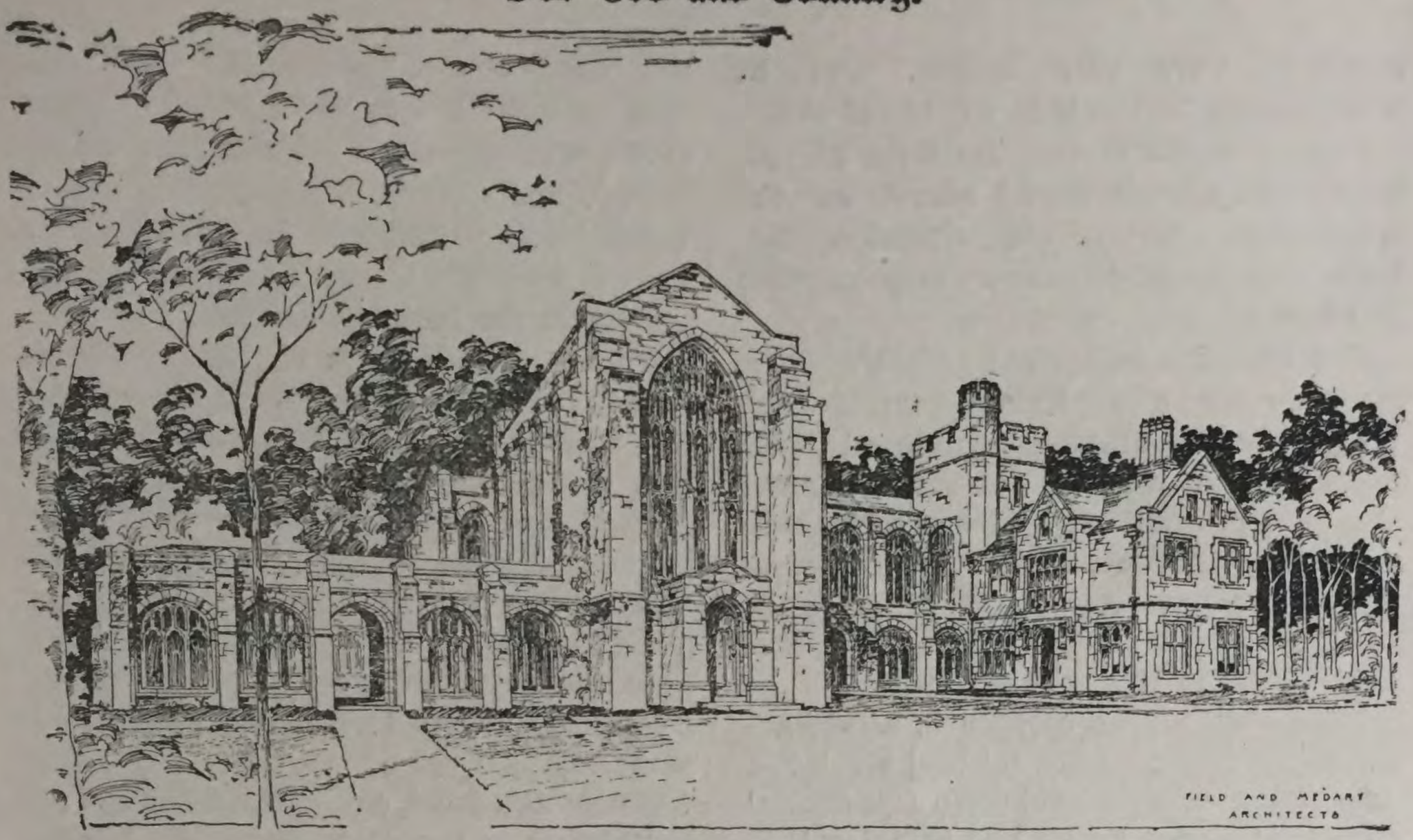
"For God and Country.



Cloister of the Colonies. Washington Memorial Chapel. Patriots' Hall. Tower and Library

"No spot on earth—not the plains of Marathon, nor the passes of Sempach, nor the place of the Bastile, nor the dykes of Holland, nor the moors of England—is so sacred in the history of the struggle for human liberty as Valley Forge."

—CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

The Washington Chapel Chronicle

Valley Forge.

A RECORD OF RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE WASHINGTON CHAPEL GUILD.

MISS EMMA W. CRAWFORD, Editor. MRS. ROBERT WOOD, Business Manager

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Rev Mr. Burk to Remain at Valley Forge

At the meeting of the Vestry in July the Rev. Mr. Burk expressed the fear that he could not hold the rectorship much longer. He spoke frankly of the conditions under which he was laboring, and said that the expenses were so great that his deficit for the year was several hundred dollars. The greatest items of expense were the house rent and the carriage hire, but other unusual expenses in connection with the furtherance of the work increased the amount to such an extent that it made the rectorship a financial burden. The rent and the wagonette and carriage on Sundays alone cost $963 out of a salary of $1500. By the time the other extraordinary expenses were met the balance was so small as to be a mere pittance.

Under the circumstances the Rector said he did not know how long he could continue the work, but that he wanted it clearly understood that if he were forced to give up it would not be because he had lost faith in the cause, but that the arithmetic was against him. He felt the

prospects were very bright, and he would do his best to hold out to the end.

While the Vestry felt the force of the statements and expressed regret at the inability to relieve the situation, Mr. Burk was urged to make every sacrifice to remain.

The first announcement that Mr. Burk made on his return from Cambridge was that he had resolved to decline all calls and remain at his post—an announcement that was received with pleasure by those who feared he would be compelled to resign the rectorship.

"The Churchman" in its issue of August 3, said in this connection:

"The Rev. W. Herbert Burk, after having given nine years of faithful service in organizing the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, and bringing it to its present recognized success, felt that he was free to change to a less exacting field, and so was led to consider a call to another diocese. The strong endorsement of his work by the Governor of Delaware and the ex-Governor of Pennsylvania at the recent dedication of the Delaware bay, the offer of the erection of the chancel, providing it could be built for a given sum, and that the funds for the completion of the Chapel itself were raised within a year, and other important movements, have determined Mr. Burk to continue his labors at Valley Forge. If he is adequately supported by the whole Church, he will soon complete a splendid group of buildings."

The Sunday School Picnic.

Our Sunday school picnics have always been delightful affairs, but that of 1912 was the best. The weather on the eighth of August was ideal, and young and old united to enjoy every hour of the day together. As usual the coaches brought the members of the schools from Valley Forge, Port Kennedy and King-of-Prussia, with four horses to each coach and they inspirited by the laughter and shouts of the happy children in it was a delight to see them come to the Chapel. The grove was in excellent order, and the Rector had seen that there were games for all, and so many prizes that no one was neglected. The Chapel is fortunate in having its own picnic grounds with all conveniences for large gatherings.

The table (for there is just one big family table for the members of our Sunday schools, even if it have to be set several times) was fairly burdened with good things, and bright with the Chapel china and silver and gay with flowers. Mrs. Burk, who was ill, sent to each one a gun fan, and of course each one present wore the national colors. It was worth a long journey to look upon that festive gathering.

One of the most enjoyable features of our picnics is the drive over the boulevards. For this the coaches are decorated with flags, and thus adorned pass the points of interest. There is always a stop at the Headquarters, for while some of our children have ample opportunity to see Washington's six months' home, some see it only when they are given the ride over the boulevards on our picnic days.

More games and races, a good supper and an ice cream treat—these bring the happy day to a close, and with cheers the coaches start on their homeward journey. The picnic of 1912 is over. Next year we'll—but we are really too tired and too contented to do much but begin to talk about what the picnic of 1913 will be. We are satisfied with that of 1912.

Raising the Roof.

The Chapel presents a busy scene to the many visitors in these early August days. The wagons are bringing the stone for the addition to the walls, and quantities of it are placed where the workmen can easily handle it and lift it into place.

But before the first stone can be set the roof must be raised. The Rector and Mr. Quigg have this in charge. The

pews have been stored temporarily in the church, but the President's Pew and the Shippen Pew with their screens have been set up in the parish house, where the services will be held for a few Sundays. It has also been arranged that the visitors may be shown the Washington-Wood Memorial during the building, but all others are hidden from view by their protecting coverings.

The first plan of raising the roof as a whole has been abandoned, and the roof will be taken off and after the trusses are raised the roof will be put back. The trusses will be supported on props twenty feet high. They are of yellow pine, six by eight inches, well braced.

By the thirteenth of August all was in readiness for the raising of the first truss. At three o'clock on the fourteenth the last truss was safely raised to its new position. We are now ready to put on the roof.

The first step has been taken in a great forward movement. Some day we will "bring forth the head stone with shoutings, crying, "Grace, grace unto it."

The Washington Memorial Cemetery.

With a superb site and a remarkable plan and purchasers eager to own lots in the Washington Memorial Cemetery, the work on it ceased with the opening of the road and the erection of the lodge of the Defenders' Gate. After months of inaction on the part of the Vestry the Rector took the matter in hand and set to work to grade the first section of the park. Mr. Quigg supplied the teams and men, and Mr. Burk began the ploughing on the fifth of this month. The following day the scoop was put to work, and already there is a noticeable change in the appearance of the place.

Mr. Burk will grade to the lines established by Mr. Thomas W. Sears, the landscape architect, and after the seed is sown and the lots marked out he will turn the section over to the Vestry for the sale of lots.

With sales and applications amounting to nearly two thousand dollars, it is a wise policy to develop this valuable as set. Even at the present prices, which will be advanced largely as the cemetery is developed, the complete sale of lots will amount to over $100,000.

A Relic of the War of 1812.

A Plate taken by Captain Hull of the "Constitution" from the "Guerriere," presented by Mrs. Geo. C. Thomas.

A part of the history of the Delaware Day at Valley Forge is a notable gift from Mrs. George C. Thomas. Mrs. Thomas was one of the guests on this occasion, and she brought with her as a present to the Museum a plate that Captain Isaac Hull, of the "Constitution," took as part of his prize from his Britannic majesty's frigate "Guerriere," which he fought and captured August 19, 1812.

The Encyclopedia Britannica disparges Hull's victory in the following words: "He (Capt. Hull) was to have been superceded, but put to sea before the officer who was to have relieved him arrived—an action which might have been his ruin if he had not signalized his cruise by the capture of the British frigate 'Guerriere' (38). Captain Hull had been cruising off the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the engagement, which took place on the 19th of August, was fought south of the Grand Banks. The 'Constitution' was a fine ship of 1533 tons, originally designed for a two-decker, but cut down to a frigate. The 'Guerriere' was of 1092 tons and very ill-manned, while the 'Constitution' had a choice crew. The British ship was easily overpowered. Hull received a gold medal for the capture of the 'Guerriere,' but had no further opportunity for distinction in the war." Vol. 13, p. 869).

The facts of the case are the "Constitu-

gold medal for the capture of the 'Guer-

riere" only 18-pounders, and the crew of the former "was numerically superior in a still greater degree."

But these facts do not rob Hull of his glory.

"The immensely greater disproportion in the casualties which the 'Constitution' inflicted and received, and the short time which she took to do the work, cannot be explained by the difference in force alone; for the 'Guerriere' had five times as many killed and wounded as her opponent, and at the close of the engagement she was a dismantled wreck, while the 'Constitution' had suffered no injury of importance. The essential point of difference lay in the practical training and skill of the crews in gunnery." J. R. Soley, "The War of the United States." The victory belonged to the men behind the guns. General Wilson says: "In thirty minutes after the 'Constitution' fired her first broadside the Englishman's fore and main mast went by the board, and the flag that had been flying on the stump of the mizzen mast soon after came down. The prize proved to be the very ship that Hull was looking for, whose commander had three days previously made the following entry on the register of an American vessel bound for New York: 'Com. Dacres, commander of his Britannic majesty's frigate 'Guerriere,' of forty-four guns, presents his compliments to Com. Rodgers, of the frigate 'President,' and will be happy to meet him, or any other frigate of equal force to the 'President,' off Sandy Hook for the purpose of having a few minutes' tete-a-tete." The American ship, which was so slightly injured on her hull that she then won the designation of "Old Ironsides," lost seven killed and seven wounded The "Guerriere" was so badly damaged that it was necessary to set it on fire. Within a few days of the one hundredth anniversary of the hour when this plate was shaken with the shot from "Old Ironsides" it came to occupy a position of honor in the Valley Forge Museum of American History. The plate, or rather it and another, was preserved by Commodore Hull, and from his family it was purchased by the late Mr. George C. Thomas. Its presentation to the Museum is noteworthy, and on behalf of the many visitors to Valley Forge we thank Mrs. Thomas for this valued relic of the War of 1812.

Sunday School Teachers Honor Mr. and Mrs. Burk.

About seventy Sunday school teachers and workers of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, under the leadership of Mrs. John Loman made a pilgrimage to Valley Forge not to see the historic sites but to honor the Rev. and Mrs. W. Herbert Burk. The day was ideal, the country was at its loveliest, and the visitors were happy in their labor of love. Mr. and Mrs. Burk received them in their new home, the lodge of the Defenders' Gate, and after the greetings Mrs. Loman in a speech full of hearty good will and sparkling with wit presented to the bride and groom a beautiful cut glass fern dish and mirror as an expression of their visitors' wishes for their happiness. Mr. Burk expressed the surprise and gratitude which he and his wife felt for the gift. The Lodge was a source of delight to the whole party, which inspected every part of this charming home. Light refreshments were served in the house and out in the grounds and later Mr. and Mrs. Burk were the guests at a supper served in the parish house. Early in the evening the visitors departed, but with the pledge and hope of another pilgrimage next spring.

The highest number of visitors to the Valley Forge Museum of American History was reached in the month of July, when 810 persons paid their respects to the marquee and other relics. This is a gain of 304 over the same period of the previous year. The total for May and June was 1450. These figures speak for themselves.

Washington Memorial Chapel,
Valley Forge, Pa.

THE REV. W. HERBERT BURK, B. D.
RECTOR

Residence, The Defenders' Gate, Valley Forge.

Port Kennedy, Telephone, 34.

Mr. Charles Wells Walker,
Vestry's Warden,
Devon, Pa.

Mr. Frank Quigg,
Rector's Warden,
Port Kennedy, Pa.

Mr. Charles Wells Walker, Treasurer,
Devon, Pa.

Mr. S. Col. Summerill, Secretary,
Port Kennedy, Pa.

Mr. Leslie Jefferis,
Treasurer of the Building Fund,
Bridgeport, Pa.

Mr. Clayland Stephens Walker,
Treasurer of the Cemetery,
Centreville, Pa.

VESTRYMEN.

Mr. Edward H. Binns, Mr. Thomas H Dobson, Gen. B. F. Fisher, Mr. Nathan B. Hughes, Mr. Leslie Jefferis, Mr. Frank Quigg, Mr. S. Col. Summerill, Mr. Clayland Stephens Walker, Mr. Charles Wells Walker.

Miss Mary M. Hibbs, Chorister.

Chapel Telephones—3514 and 18L,
Port Kennedy.

Sundays.

10.45 A. M. Service and Sermon.
2.30 P. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
3.45 P. M. Service and Sermon.
Holy Communion, First Sunday.
The Parish House, King-of-Prussia:
9 A. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.30 P. M. Service and Sermon.
Saints' Days, 9.30 A. M. Holy Communion.

Calendar.

AUGUST.

18. Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
24. St. Bartholomew.
9.30 A. M. Holy Communion.
25. Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
2. 8 P. M. Meeting of the Vestry.
4. 2.30 P. M. Meeting of the Guild.
8. Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.

Notice.

The Bishop of the Diocese will visit this Parish on Sunday, September 22 to administer the apostolic rite of Confirmation. The Rector invites all who have not been confirmed to join the class now under instruction, and will account it a privilege to speak with any one on this important duty.

The Valley Forge Guide.

The third edition of "The Valley Forge Guide" will soon be issued. Mr. Burk has carefully revised the last edition and added a large amount of new material. For some time it has been impossible to secure any copies of the Guide in paper, and there are not many of the cloth bound copies unsold. The book is recognized as the standard authority on Valley Forge, and the author has received many letters of congratulation upon his work.

The Chapel in Moving Pictures.

The Chapel will soon be seen the world over. Lubin's men photographed it and the Defenders' Gate on Memorial Day, and the pictures are to be used in motion pictures illustrating the historic sites in American history. Several days were spent in securing pictures of Valley Forge. By the way, the most popular picture to-day among the boys and girls of America is "Washington at Prayer at Valley Forge." It is a pity that the theme has not been more adequately represented.

History of Valley Forge.

BY HENRY WOODMAN.

[From the Norristown Herald and Free Press, August 28, 1850.]

LETTER XV.—Continued.

the burden of the already suffering inhabitants of the place. The meeting house belonging to the Society of Friends, in the Valley (the main part of the building still remaining) being occupied by the army for a hospital, they were prevented from holding their meeting at the place; but they assembled on their stated meeting days at the house of Isaac Walker, near the place, often having the company of some of the officers, particularly Gen. Greene, who had been a member of the Society, and who, with others who atended, always conducted themselves in an orderly and becoming manner.

The officers who were quartered at different places in the neighborhood, of whom no special notice has been taken, I have always heard them spoken of as men of agreeable manners, and social dispositions, though some of them had their peculiarities, and eccentricities, yet they all endeavored to render the situation of the families as comfortable as lay in their power, and to prevent as little damage as possible being done to their property—so that their company might be as easy and agreeable as the circumstances under which they were intruded upon, would permit. Of the commander-in-chief, nothing need be said, as his fame in public and private life, needs no further eulogium; and abler pens have done justice to him, and his memory lives in the hearts of a grateful people. Of the others, I shall notice only a few; among these are Greene, Wayne and Lafayette, of whom I have heard notice taken. Greene was very affable in conversation, of agreeable manners, and handsome person, rather under the middle size, having the shrewdness peculiar to the people of New England; his health was delicate, but he preserved it by his temperate and regular habits. Wayne, at that time, was about thirty-two years of age, healthy and active, of strong muscular powers, a Pennsylvania farmer by profession, rather above the middle size, with a fine ruddy contenance, and lively, expressive eyes. Though called Mad Anthony, on account of his daring courage when engaged in battle, his firmness of character, and determined resolution, united with a hasty temper—yet in all his interviews he was affable and agreeable, not only to the inhabitants of the neighborhood, but to the officers and men under his command, and remarkable for his amiable behavior and polite and accomplished manners, in private life. He was a man of good education, an excellent mathematician, and for several years previous to the war, while residing on his paternal estates, near the Paoli, following the occupation of a farmer, and if I mistake not a tanner; he had also been much engaged as a practical surveyor, through different sections of the country about Valley Forge, which gave him a thorough knowledge of the location, and people of the neighborhood, to many of whom he was related—his place of residence being in Easttown township, Chester county, about six miles from the encampment. I may probably give some further notice of it, in a future number. Lafayette at that time was young, not more than twenty-one years of age. He was married, and had left his wife in France. I have heard it said by those who had opportunity of being acquainted with him, that he was a very handsome person, with a fine, open, and intelligent countenance, his hair red, his movements light and active, though not then fully recovered from the wound received at the battle of Brandywine, and possessing all the open frankness, vivacity, and colloquial powers so peculiar to the people of France. I may in some future number have occasion to have some further reference to him. Lee and Conway, both foreigners, the one a native of

England, the other of Ireland, were remarkable for their high and domineering spirits, and McIntosh for many singular peculiarities and credulity. I might add much more concerning Sullivan, Mifflin, Muhlenberg, Potter, and many others, whose amiable dispositions and gentlemanly conduct rendered them agreeable companions in the different families where they were quartered; and when they left the place, the most of them left a favorable impression, and an esteem for them in after life. To dwell longer on the subject would be a mere repetition. I shall now pass from it to other matters.

In collecting these accounts, and endeavoring to recall to recollection what I have heard in days that are past, and gone forever, I find many things occur to recall to remembrance facts that I had heard related of that period, by persons who were witnesses to the passing events of the time, which, to use an oft quoted phrase, "tried men's souls," all of whom with one exception, are now no longer in this state of existence—the most of which I would gladly insert, but they crowd upon my mind to so great an extent that I must omit the most of them, some of which had better be buried in utter oblivion. I have now given an account of many of the principal events that transpired in connection with the encampment —of the distressed situation of the army upon their arrival at the place—the complicated suffering and hardships they underwent during the time they continued there—of the combination to remove Washington from the command of the army, and many other matters and things that occurred previous to, and about the time of their arrival, and during their continuance there, I now leave to the imagination of my readers to supply the deficiency, if any. And as there are yet some occurrences of the time justly claiming notice, I shall now draw this communication to a conclusion, and in my next I shall give an account of some few transactions that occurred at the place, as I have no recollection of ever seeing them published, they may possibly be of some interest to persons of the present day, especially such as feel an interest in obtaining information concerning that interesting time that our ancestors passed through, to purchase the freedom and liberty we now enjoy.

The Screens of the Brigadier Generals.

40TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

(Now the Prince of Wales Volunteers, South Lancashire Regiment.) Organized 1717.

To Americans this regiment has a peculiar interest. Its first service in America was in the French and Indian War, when it was present at the siege of Louisburg and in the following year, 1759, the Grenadiers of the 40th, 22nd and 45th regiments were formed into a body called the "Louisburg Grenadiers," which accompanied the expedition against Quebec, and it was when leading on these Louisburg Grenadiers" and the 28th Regiment, that Gen'l Wolfe fell mortally wounded. The regiment returned home in 1763 after 46 years of continuous foreign service. It again came to America in 1776 and fought at Long Island and Brooklyn and in the following year took part in the expedition against Philadelphia, and was at Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown. It was at Germantown that the Regiment rendered its most distinguished service. When the Americans opened the attack the 2nd Battalion Light Infantry was posted at the head of the town, and the 40th Regiment under Colonel Thomas Musgrave moved up to their support, but finding the position already occupied he retired, fighting down the main street. By great skill he continued to keep six companies of the regiment together and immediately ordered them to take possession of the house owned by Chief Justice Chew, a substantial building of stone. From this improvised fort the 40th delivered a destructive fire from the cellars and windows and held its own against the

combined attack of musketry and four pieces of cannon, which Gen'l Washington had ordered.

The 3rd Brigade under Major Gen'l Grey and the 4th Brigade under Brig. Gen'l Agnew arrived at this juncture and attacked the Americans, who were finally defeated. To the 40th Regiment must be given the credit of having turned the fortunes of the day in favor of the British, for had the Americans passed on and allowed them to retain possession of the Chew House, unmolested, much valuable time would have been saved, and there is little doubt that the final outcome of the battle would have been very different. As it was we are in justice compelled to concede to Colonel Musgrave and his gallant regiment the honor which is theirs. That its valuable services in this battle was thoroughly appreciated at home is shown by the fact that a medal was struck commemorative of its stubborn defence and in the entire war it was the only regiment so honored. In the British army when a regiment has performed a conspicuous service in any engagement it is permitted by Royal authority to have the "Honour" inscribed on its colors, and we find "Gibraltar" as far back as 1704, and "Khartoum," as late as 1898, on the regimental flags of British regiments of the present day. "Peninsula" (1808-1813). "Vittoria" (1813). "Waterloo" (1815). "Alma" (1854) and "Sebastopol" (1855) are familiar names on the colors of many distinguished regiments, and while the colors of the 40th Regiment are adorned by the names of twenty battles "Germantown" is conspicuous by its absence, which is explained by the fact that in the War of Independence no British Regiment was awarded an "Honour" for any battle in all that protracted struggle. In the War of 1812 it was different. For its part in the surrender of the American General Hull, the 41st Regiment carried on its colors the word "Detroit," and also "Queenstown" and "Niagara" for distinguished service at these latter places.

"Queenstown" is also on the colors of the 49th Regt. "Bladensburg" is on the colors of the 4th Regt., 21st Regt., 44th Regt. and 85th Regt.

"Niagara" is on the colors of the 19th Hussars and the 1st, 6th, 8th, 82nd, 89th and 100th Regiments of Foot, and yet the services of these commands do not compare in importance to that of the 40th Regiment at Germantown. Therefore we may well believe that the reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the British government was so saddened by the result of the Revolution ending as it did with the loss of its American colonies, that it was willing to have thrown over it the mantle of forgetfulness.

The 40th Regiment wintered in Philadelphia and in the spring of 1778 left with the troops of Sir Henry Clinton for New York and from there formed a part of the 5000 men who were ordered to the West Indies to effect the conquest of St. Lucia.

The Light Infantry Co. of the 40th was in the attack on Gen. Wayne at Paoli.

Washington's Pew in Christ Church, Alexandria.

"Sale of the pews in Alexandria Church, to whom, etc.

Nos.	Purchasers	Price
4	Mr. Townsd. Dade	£28
50	Col. G. Washington	36.10
13	Mr. Robt. Adam	30
14	Mr. Robt. Alexander	30.10
15	Mr. Dalton	20
18	Mr. Thos. Fleming	21.5
19	Col. Carlyle	30
20	Mr. Wm. Ramsey	33
28	Messrs. Jno. Muir & ca.	36.5
29	Mr. Jno. West Junr.	33
		298.10

Average price 29.17.

This memorandum is on a fly leaf of Washington's diary for January, 1773.

Washington's Diary, June 16, 1786, "Began about 10 o'clock to put up the bookpress in my study."